

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
 Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Benj. Johnson.*
 Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be lin-
 cere, I may easily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*
 It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious
 times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or
 beholding.
 I welcome the condition of the time,
 Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
 That which was the worst now least afflicts me:
 Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,
 How could I once *look* up, or heave the head. *Milton.*
 These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be ani-
 mated by the sight of him at whose fowl they have taken
 fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*
 11. To *LOOK* about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.
 It will import those men who dwell careless to *look* about
 them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert
 that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*
 If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look* about you,
 especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 John's cause was a good milk cow, and many a man sub-
 sisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it
 high time to *look* about him. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 12. To *LOOK* after. To attend; to take care of; to observe
 with care, anxiety, or tenderness.
 Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking* after
 those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi. 26.*
 Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should
 principally be *looked* after in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*
 A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any
 of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must
 be sure to *look* diligently after them, that they were not ill
 used. *Locke on Education.*
 My subject does not oblige me to *look* after the water, or
 point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*
 13. To *LOOK* for. To expect.
 Phalaris's disgrace was engriev'd, in lieu of comfort, of
 Artelia, who telling him she never *looked* for other, bad him
 seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*
 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance
 thereof we may rather wish than *look* for. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Thou
 Shalt feel our justice, in whose earliest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
 If we sin wilfully after that we have received the know-
 ledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for
 sins, but a certain fearful *looking* for of judgment. *Heb. x.*
 In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to
 them, and that which they least *look* for. *Bacon's Essays.*
 This mistake was not such as they *looked* for; and, though
 the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the sub-
 stance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*
 Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession,
 instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked*
 for by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
 The bait of homed words. *Milton.*
 Drown'd in deep despair,
 He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
 Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks* for death. *Dryden's Juv.*
 I must with patience all the terms attend,
 Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd* for day
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*
 This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save
 those the labour who would *look* for one heir amongst the race
 of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of
 one amongst men. *Locke.*
 14. To *LOOK* into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely;
 to observe narrowly.
 His nephew's levies to him appear'd
 To be a preparation 'gainst the Poland;
 But better *look'd* into, he truly found
 It was against your highness. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 The more frequently and narrowly we *look* into the works
 of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their
 beauty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look* into all that
 lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*
 15. To *LOOK* on. To respect; to regard; to esteem; to con-
 sider; to view; to think on.
 Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, be-
 come secretly discontent, and *look* upon men and matters with
 an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*
 I *looked* on *Vigil* as a succinct, majestic writer; one who
 weighed not only every thought, but every word and syl-
 lable. *Dryden.*
 If a harmless maid
 Should ere a wife become a nurse,
 Her friends would *look* on her the worse. *Prior.*

16. To *LOOK* on. To consider.
 He *looked* upon it as morally impossible, for persons nat-
 urally proud to frame their minds to an impartial considera-
 tion of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the
 cross. *South's Sermons.*
 Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but
 who will believe that we do so, that shall *look* upon the ac-
 tions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Chris-
 tians. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *look-*
ed upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the
 universe. *Locke on human Understanding.*
 Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *look'd*
 upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer
 continuance of your sickness. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
 17. To *LOOK* on. To be a mere idle spectator.
 I'll be a candle-holder, and *look* on. *Shakefpere.*
 Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry;
 others come only to *look* on. *Bacon's Apophth.*
 18. To *LOOK* over. To examine; to try one by one.
Look o'er the present and the former time,
 If no example of so vile a crime
 Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 A young child, distracted with the number and variety of
 his play-games, tired his maid ever day to *look* them over.
Locke on Education.
 19. To *LOOK* out. To search; to seek.
 When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can
 well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look* out for a
 purchase. *Locke.*
 Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are
 forward enough to *look* out for remedies, to listen greedily to
 every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them.
Atterbury's Sermons.
 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and com-
 pact, we must *look* out for words as beautiful and comprehen-
 sive as can be found. *Felton on the Clapham.*
 The curious are *looking* out, some for flattery, some for
 ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found
 out some. *Swift to Pope.*
 20. To *LOOK* out. To be on the watch.
 Is a man bound to *look* out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*
 21. To *LOOK* to. To watch; to take care of.
 There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion
 living; and we ought to *look* to it. *Shakefpere.*
 Who knocks so loud at door?
 Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
 Let this fellow be *looked* to: let some of my people have a
 special care of him. *Shakefpere's Twelfth Night.*
 Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look* to't. *Shakefp.*
 Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well to thy herds.
Prov. xxvii. 33.
 When it came once among our people, that the state of
 fered conditions to strangers that would flay, we had work
 enough to get any of our men to *look* to their ship. *Bacon.*
 If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might
 appoint him keepers to *look* to him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*
 The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look*
 better to it another time. *L'Estrange.*
 For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the
 composer of it must *look* to that. *Wardlaw.*
 22. To *LOOK* to. To behold.
 To *LOOK* to. To behold.
 1. To *look*; to search for.
 Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
 And seek each where. *Spenser.*
 My father is here *look'd* for every day,
 To pass assurance of a dower. *Shakefpere.*
 2. To turn the eye upon.
 Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings xiv. 8.*
 3. To influence by looks.
 Such a spirit must be left behind!
 A spirit fit to start into an empire,
 And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 4. To *LOOK* out. To discover by searching.
 Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next
 came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look* out
 all the bills I could. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*
 Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look*
 out other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*
Look interj. [properly the imperative mood of the verb. it is
 sometimes *look* ye.] See! lo! behold! observe.
Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as
 far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakefp.*
Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your
 advancement. *Shakefpere.*
Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but
 as such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as
 it is almost everywhere at this day, except Tattary, there is
 no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution,
 must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler
 may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*
 LOOK. n. f.
 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon,
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt bring down
 high looks. *Shakefpere.*
 Their gracious heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
 Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*
 And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, dis-
 grace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose
 most men. *Locke.*
 2. The act of looking or seeing.
 Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
 And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*
 When they met they made a fury stand,
 And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd.
 And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*
 LOOKER. n. f. [from *look*.]
 1. One that looks.
 2. LOOKER on. Spectator, not agent.
 Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish,
 into the fair *looker* on, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*
 Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to
 them which undertake it, and for the *lookers* on. *Hooker.*
 My business in this state
 Made me a *looker* on here in Vienna;
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
 Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakefp. Meas. for Measure.*
 Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
 Yet stateliest thou an idle *looker* on. *Fairfax, b. i.*
 The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker* on;
 but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour
 of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bac.*
 The people love him;
 The *lookers* on, and the enquiring vulgar,
 Will talk themselves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*
 He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
 And only to have stood a *looker* on. *Addison's Ovid.*
 LOOKING-GLASS. n. f. [from *look* and *glass*.] Mirror; a glass which
 shews forms reflected.
 Command a mirror hither straight,
 That it may shew me what a face I have.
 —Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass*. *Shakefpere.*
 There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*
 We should make no other use of our neighbours faults,
 than we do of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by.
L'Estrange.
 The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the
 least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clear-
 ness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *look-*
ing-glass. *Addison on Italy.*
 LOOM. n. f. [from *loom*, a bottom of thread, *Minshew*.] Lame
 is a general name for a tool or instrument, *Junius*.] The
 frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
 He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulg-
 ing to any one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat
 all his endeavours against the rest. *Governor of the Tongue.*
 Minerva, studious to compose
 Her twisted threads, the web the string,
 And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*
 To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*
 To LOOM. v. n. [from *loom*, a bottom of thread, *Junius*.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*
 LOOM. n. f. A bird.
 A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled
 with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each fea-
 ther marked near the point with two spots: they breed in
 Fenn Island. *Grew's Museum.*
 LOOK. n. f. [This word, which is now used only in Scotland,
 is the English word *loon*.] A forry fellow; a scoundrel; a
 rascal.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon!
 Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 The false *loon*, who could not work his will
 By open force, employ'd his flat'ring skill:
 I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
 Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*
 This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the
 Scots call it, a false *loon* of a grandfather, that one might
 call a Jack of all trades. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 LOOP. n. f. [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through
 which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or
 fringe.
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
 Might in their dexter cunning ever dare
 With this, so curious network, to compare.
 Make me to see't, or at least so prove it, *Spenser.*

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*.
 To hang a doubt on. *Shakefpere's Othello.*
 Bind our crooked legs in hoops
 Made of shells, with silver *loops*. *Benj. Johnson.*
 An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his
 cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world
 are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*. *Addison.*
 LO'OPED. adj. [from *loop*.] Full of holes.
 Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
 That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
 How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
 Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
 From seasons such as these. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 LO'OPHOLE. n. f. [from *loop* and *hole*.]
 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
 The Indian herdsmen shutting heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
 At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
 The nice morn on the Indian steep,
 From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*
 Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are
 blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the
 squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
 2. A shift; an evasion.
 Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
 For still you have a *loophole*. Full of holes; full of open-
 ings, or void spaces.
 This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
 In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
 Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 LOORD. n. f. [from *loord*, Dutch; from *lordant*, French; *lordant*,
 Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Trevoix* derives
lordant from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the in-
 habitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they.
 But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from
 which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that, at this day,
 they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse im-
 ports some degree of knavery, but then it is used in a ludi-
 crous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in ge-
 neral it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness.
Spenser's Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Bri-
 tons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurp-
 ed their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread
 than dignity, *lordans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and
 pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortune'd a
 Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot
 upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean
 over, else he must abide no less than present death; but be-
 ing afterward expelled, the name of *lordane* became so odious
 unto the people whom they had long oppress'd, that, even
 at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan
 ague the fever *lordane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously.
 From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid
 dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A
 drone.
 Siker, thou'st but a lazy *loord*,
 And rekes much of thy fwinke,
 That with fond terms and witless words
 To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
 To LOOSE. v. a. [from *loose*, Saxon.]
 1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
 The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*. *Ast.*
 Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion. *Job xxxviii. 31.*
 Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof. *Rev. v. 2.*
 This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it. *Burnet.*
 2. To relax.
 The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Dan. v. 6.*
 3. To unbind any one bound.
 Loose and bring him to me. *Luke xix. 30.*
 He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the peo-
 ple of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*
 4. To free from imprisonment.
 Loose those appointed to death. *Psal. cii. 20.*
 The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Isaiah.*
 5. To free from any obligation.
 Art thou *loosed* from a wife, seek not a wife. *1 Cor. vii.*
 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.
 Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and self,
 Less to the pretor owes than to himself. *Dryden's Persius.*
 7. To free from any thing painful.
 Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity. *Luke xiii. 12.*
 8. To disengage.
 When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
 Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*
 To LOOSE. v. n. To set sail; to depart by loosing the an-
 chor.
 Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete,
Ast. xxvii. 21.